CONGRESS.

An Abst act of the More Important Proceedings of Both Houses.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 4.

The Senate met at noon to-day. The President sent a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, accompanied by an agreement concluded by the Cherokee Commission with the Comanche, Kiowa, and Apache tribes of Indians in Oklahoma Territory for the cession of certain lands. The reservation contains 2,968,893 acres, and under the agreement the Indians will take in allotments about 453,000 acres. The amount of money agreed upon for the lands is \$2,000,000. electors from the States of Pennsylvania,

The certificates of election of Presidential Rhode Island, Mississippi, Iowa, Nevada, Vermont, Idaho, Virginia, Massachusetts, and West Virginia were presented by the Vice-President and were put on file.

Mr. Chandler moved an order that Friday next, after the routine of morning business, and on Saturday, if necessary, the two bills on the calendar reported by the Committees on Epidemic Diseases, and on Immigration, having relation to the danger of the introduction of cholera into the United States, be the special orders, and have exclusive consideration on those days, without otherwise displacing the present unfinished business agreed to.

Mr. Stewart called up the resolution, introduced by Mr. McPherson, to suspend all purchases of silver bullion under the Sherman act, and gave notice of an amendment which he proposed to make to it so that it should read: "And all silver bullion belonging to the United States shall be coined as rapidly as possible, without delaying coinage for depositors."

The calendar was then taken up, but nothing was done, the first bill reached being a stumbling block, and Senators wanted time to examine it. The anti-option bill was taken up as un-

finished business, and after argument went over, after which the Senate adjourned. In the House, Mr. Outhwaite (D., O.) introduced a resolution directing the Committee on the Library to inquire into the use and control

of certain documents in the State Department. A preamble to the resolution states that it has repeatedly been charged that the valuable collection of historical manuscripts in the State Department purchased by authority of Congress has been held by subordinates in the Department, in opposition to the direction of their superiors, subject to orders of certain favored writers, while others equally entitled to the use of the manuscripts have been persistently prevented from obtaining copies.

Mr. Outhwaite had taken up, and in view of the danger of cholera invasion will press vigor-

Mr. Clover (Alliance, Kan.) presented the "Your petitioner, an American woman, especially on behalf of her sex and in the cause of morality, domestic happiness, and the best \$1,735,05%. interests of society in general, humbly prayeth that an act may be passed to abolish divorces in Territories and places over which the Constitution has given you the legislative control." Representative Clover introduced a bill in conformity with the petition.

Mr. Martin (D., Ind.) called up the private pension bills on the calendar of unfinished

Mr. Bland (D., Mo.) became a stumbling block to the speedy passage of the pension measures. He made no set speech against them, but said that in view of the fact that the laws permitted almost any one to secure a pension, it was time for Congress to call a halt in the enactment of special legislation. The Treasury was in a depleted condition, mainly on account of extraordinary squandering of money in pensions by Congress. The disability pension act should be amended, and the pensioners under it should be compelled to show not only disability, but destitution.

One pension bill was passed, and then the House, at 2 o'clock, adjourned without a quorum, being able to muster but 148 votes. THURSDAY, JAN. 5.

In the Senate, after the morning hour, the anti-option bill was taken up, and Mr. Vilas addressed the Senate at length, during which he became engaged in a controversy with Mr. out reaching a conclusion on the bill, it went | should be exercised by the States and not by over until Monday.

The House joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to return to the Treasury \$18,800 of the appropriation made the Senate adjourned. by Congress to pay the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians for their interest in lands of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation, the sum being the amount which was appropriated more than was actually due the Choctaws and Chickasaws, was taken up, discussed and passed

Senate bill permitting M. P. Deady, United resign on or after March 4 next, and thereupon | until to-day. to be entitled to draw his salary as Judge during his life, was taken from the calendar and passed.

A resolution was passed authorizing the Secretary of War to appoint a board of three officers of the Engineer Corps to investigate the subject of raft-towing on the great lakes and their connecting waters, and to report to Congress what restrictions, if any, should be put After a short Executive session the Senate

In the House, the demand of Mr. Beltzhoover

(D., Pa.) for the regular order cut off requests for unanimous consent, and the calendar of unfinished business, which contains about 30 private pension bills, was in order. The first bill

on Appropriations, reported the District of Columbia appropriation bill, and it was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The bill appropriates for the general expenses of the District, exclusive of the Water Department, \$4 .-892,061, which is \$213,647 less than the appropriation for the current fiscal year and \$1,533,350 less than the estimate submitted. As the general Government pays one-half the appropriation for the District, its share for the next year will be \$2,446,030. The committee strongly disapproved the action of the District Commissioners in turning over the public-school buildings to the Grand Army of the Republic at the time of the Encampment last September, and to prevent such a course in the future it is provided that hereafter the public-school buildings shall be used for no purposes whatever others han those directly connected with the public secool

system of the District. The consideration of private pension bills was then resumed. In speaking of one of the bills, the Pension Bureau having denied the pension asked for, Mr. Bland (D., Mo.) said the House should encourage every Department in acting in strict compliance with the spirit and letter of the law. It was the habit of members to tax the Departments with extreme liberality. Were they now going to overrule a Department which was carrying out the law? Mr. Pickler (P., S. D.) favored the bill. Mr.

Bland, he said, had advanced the proposition that economy should begin by cutting off pensioners, and had almost wept that the country could not have the money granted in pensions for the improvement of rivers and harbors. The time had not yet come when the nation would say that the men who had saved the country would not be pensioned unless they were subjects for the poorhouse. While he was not in favor of extravagant appropriations, he was confident it was not the sense of the people that the old soldiers should go to the poorhouse before they could receive a pension.

As to these alleged fraudulent claims we hear much, but generally the charge is without any substantial foundation. By the report of the that such number of 325 Examiners as were recomplaint made in regard to a pension an ex-amination has been made or attention given to At the conclusion of Mr. McPherson's reit. Even the writing of an anonymous letter

ants were indicted. So that the fraudulent | jected. pension claims are really a mere bagatelle when on the sompared with the great aggregate of pensions. Democratic side of the chamber, if they desired the custom of the State of Wiscousin to divide pension claims are really a mere bagatelle when

The number of pension claims that are ascertained by these Examiners, who go into the subject fully and ransack the whole country for evidence of fraud, is comparatively very

Much is said here about "deserters," and the gentleman objected a while ago to a bill which proposed to correct the record of a soldier charged with desertion. Mr. Speaker, I have not a word to say in favor of a man who left his comrades-in-arms and deliberately deserted the service of his country. I have nothing to say in palliation of such an offense as that. But on the "deserters' roll" there are thousands of cases where there were palliating circumstances, where, for instance, boys sick in the hospital were advised by their parents to come home, and then when they had recovered their health were advised by their riends that it would not be well to return to the army because they had been reported as deserters and would be punished. Then there are cases where husbands with letters urging them to come to the bedside of dying wives or children left their commands, and under those cir-

cumstances were reported as "deserters." There are thousands of such cases where there were palliating circumstances. Again, in numberless instances where soldiers were reported as deserters they re-enlisted and again entered the service. It seems to me that when 30 years have elapsed since the close of the war this Nation can afford in cases of this kind to show sufficient magnanimity to remove the charge I think that a Nation does not deserve to

exist if it will not take care of its defenders in their old age. I believe that the people of this country are not ready to clasp hands with the gentleman from Missouri in support of the doctrine that a soldier must be in destitute circumstances before he shall be regarded as entitled to a pension. I believe that such is not the sentiment of the country. I believe that the people of the country want a careful, wise conduct of the Pension Department. But I believe they are in favor of a liberal interpretation of the general laws as they now stand with regard to pensions, and I think it would be a disgrace to this Nation if we should accept any such proposition as that the defenders of this country, now that gray bairs have come, now that old age has overtaken them (they having lost years from the active service of life in the army while others were acquiring a entitled to pension except to save them from

the poorhouse. Mr. Bland denied that he was opposed to the granting of pensions which were deserved, and expressed a disposition to deal liberally with every man who had been disabled by wounds

or disease in the service. The bill was finally defeated, after threeeffort to secure a quorum.

Mr. Burrows (R., Mich.) brought to the attention of the House the allegation that many war claims have been improperly paid and many meritorious claims have remained unpaid. He introduced a resolution calling upon the Execonsly at this session, a proposition for the fre- utive Departments and the Court of Claims for quent exchange of soiled paper money for new | information as to the number and amounts of such claims now pending.

By unanimous consent the House proceeded petition of Mrs. Nathalie Pollard, widow of the in Committee of the Whole to the consideration author of "The Lost Cause," in which she of the fortifications appropriation bill. There from Mr. McCreary, dated Washington, Jan. 6, such a vote. passed without amendment. It appropriates

The consideration of private pension bills was resumed when the committee rose, and a the District of Columbia and in all the other | few of the measures were passed without opposition, because little attention was paid to them. At 3:30 o'clock, as there was no quorum, the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, JAN. 6.

The bill granting additional powers to and imposing extra duties upon the Marine Hospital Service, was taken up as a special order in the Senate, and Mr. Chandler spoke at length upon the measure, saying that in view of a probable cholera epidemic the coming Spring, something must be done to avert it, and he thought that immigration should be stopped or at least one year, as the best remedy. Mr. Chandler was listened to with attention by the Senate, and had to answer many questions propounded by various Senators. In the course of his speech Mr. Chandler spoke of the inconsistency of admitting "ten-dollar immigrants" and of excluding self-supporting, industrious men under the labor contract law, and Mr. Frye interposed the remark that the most cleanly people on the face of the earth-the

Chinese-were excluded by law. Mr. McPherson opposed the bill on the ground that all quarantine authority should be lodged with the Federal authorities and nowhere else, and Mr. Mills opposed it on exactly opposite grounds from those taken by Mr. Mc-Washburn, who has charge of the bill. With. Pherson, he believing that quarantine powers the Federal authorities.

> The bill was amended and went over without action, and after a short Executive session

In the House the Speaker, after the approval of the Journal and a fruitless call of committees for reports, stated that on Dec. 17 a bill had been called up by Mr. Outhwaiteextending the provis ons of the act to provide for the muster and pay of certain officers and men of the volunteer forces. He further stated that upon that date no quorum had voted upon the meas-States Judge for the District of Oregon, to ure and its consideration had been postponed Mr. Kilgore (D., Tex.) suggested that the

House had no authority to make any order for postponement, as there had been no quorum The Speaker-No quorum voting.

And as he uttered these words the Speaker himself could not repress a smile, while a laugh went through the House, which was made more emphatic when Mr. Reed (Me., R.) upon the size and manner of constructing the dryly remarked that he hoped the gentleman from Texas would understand the distinction. It was a perfectly legal one. The bill was passed.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of private pension bills coming over from last session. Four or five of the bills were passed without opposition, but Mr. Kilgore made the point of no quorum, and a call of the passed by a vote of year 95, nays 72-a bare | House was ordered. One hundred and eightysix members responded to their names. A total Mr. Dockery (D., Me.), from the Committee of 28 private pension bills were passed without opposition before the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, JAN. 7. The Vice-President laid before the Senate the electoral votes of ahe States of Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Minnesota, as certified by the Governors of said States, in accordance with the act of Congress of Feb. 3, 1887, which, with accompanying papers, were ordered to lie

He also laid before the Senate a communicaion from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Adjutant-General of Maryland, suggesting the passage of a law providing for Committee on the Quadro-Centennial,

Columbia was amended and passed. The bill granting further quarantine powers | 17. to the Marine Hospital Service was taken up

and discussed for the balance of the day's session, but no conclusion was reached, and the bill went over without action. The Senate adjourned at 3:30 p. m. In the House, the District of Columbia ap-

propriation bill was taken up after the morning hour in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Otis (Alliance, Kan.) moved that the bill be amended so that the people of the District be compelled to pay three-fourths of the expenses of running the District Government, instead of one-half, the present law.

A long debate followed on the amendment. which was opposed by Messrs. Dockery (Mo.), Henderson (lowa), Hemphill (S. C.), and others, and was favored by Messrs. Otis (Kan.), De Armond (Mo.), and others. The amendment

A call of the roll revealed the fact that there was not a quorum present, and the Committee rose and the House adjourned at 3:30 p. m.

MONDAY, JAN. 9. The joint resolution introduced by Mr. Mc-Pherson, Dec. 21, directing the Secretary of the Commissioner of Pensions just issued it appears | Treasury to suspend all purchases of silver bullion under the Sherman act of July 14. quired, who are at his command, have been 1890, was taken up by the Senate after the sent out into the field to look up fraudulent morning hour, and Mr. McPherson addressed claims or alleged fraudulent claims, and that the Senate at length in favor of the resolution. in every instance where there has been any His speech was an arraignment of the policy

marks, Mr. Aldrich asked unanimous consent is sufficient to open up an examination as to a that the joint resolution and the pending pension claim. But it appears further from amendments be taken up to-morrow morning the report that out of something over 3,000 at the conclusion of the morning business, and cases referred to these Examiners, only 122 were | that at 2 o'clock a vote shall be taken upon found to be fraudulent, only 122 of the claim- them without further debate. Mr. Daniel ob- the Senatorship, and he is not able to go to

a vote on the resolution, and in a five minutes' | candidate, is believed to have little show bespeech criticized some of the figures put for- cause of this fact. ward by Mr. McPherson. The resolution went over without action, and the quarantine bili was taken up, argued for the balance of the day's session, but went

over without action. The Senate then adjourned. After the passage of several private bills the House resumed the consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill, which was

finally passed. The bill to promote the efficiency of the militia of the United States was taken up. No final action was taken on the bill, and the bill to authorize the Norfolk & Western Railroad to extend its line into the District of Columbia was taken up.

Several amendments were offered and rejected, and great opposition was shown to the measure, so much so that the House, at 5:30 p. m., took a recess until 11:45 to-morrow, thus continuing the legislative day, when the District Committee hopes to secure the passage of

POLITICAL

Doings of the Different Parties and Their Representative.

There is at the present time some lively political scrambling in Kentucky as to who will succeed Senator Carlisle. Carlisle will in all probability be selected as Cleveland's Secretary of the Treasury, and the consequence is that he will have to resign his commission as United States Senator. While Mr. Carlisle has not as yet stated positively whether or not he will accept the Treasury portfolio, yet among the political world this seems to be a foregone conclusion. So far nine aspirants for Senatorial fame have appeared on the horizon: National Committeeman T. H. Sherley, Judge Thomas competency), should now be regarded as not F. Hargis, Congressman Goodnight, Ex-Gov. Buckner, C. M. Clay, Ex-Gov. Knott, Gov. Brown, Judge William G. Lindsay, and Congressman McCreary. The fight is probably between the last three named.

Gov. Brown will have in his favor as candidate more unique and unusual influence than often falls to the lot of any aspirant for such an honor. Chief among these elements quarters of an hour had been consumed in an | is his own strength, then that of the popular Lieutenant-Governor and the men of the Senate and House who will be promoted if the Lieutenant-Governor becomes Governor; and, not least, the influence of Gov. Brown's enemies themselves, some of whom will secretly work to get him out of State politics, and others whose efforts from the very bitterness of their fight will react in his favor.

and every known element to back him. Memwas no general debate on the bill, which was | stating that he will be a candidate for United States Senator, and saying he hopes his experience as a legislator, Governor, and eight years in Congress has equipped him for the duties of Senator. But all the influence that the Blackburns can muster will go to a western Kentucky man and against Mr. McCreary, who is, geographically, in a bad fix this year. Judge Lindsay's geography is off, too. He is

not distinctively a western Kentucky man, nor enough Seventh District man to carry any big proportion of either the First or Seventh District. Admitting that he has the natural strength that he had three years ago, he has not now the same influence to help him that he had then, with the great Carlisle as his op-

The Republicans of the Massachusetts Legislature in joint caucus last week gave the nomination for Senator to Henry Cabot Lodge, to succeed Henry L. Dawes. He received 147, to 30 for William Crapo, and nine scattering.

The Democrats organized the Indiana Legislature with an overwhelming majority in both branches, and with no difficulty. They are, with one exception, in favor of returning Senator Turple. The only contest on is for the empty compliment of the Republican minority vote. C. W. Fairbanks, a millionare lawyer and railroad owner, has made a hard fight against ex-Gov. A. G. Porter, whose friends have been pushing him for the place. The Legislature elected James B. Curtis, of Indian-

The Populists in Montana in the organization of the House have the Speaker and the Sergeant-at-Arms; the Democrats the Assistant Clerk and the Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms. The Republicans have stopped their dilatory motions, but are watching for an opportunity to get control of the House. The absence of one Democrat and the switching of one Populist would give the Republicans control.

Senator W. B. Bate was nominated by the legislative cancus of Democrats at Nashville,

The Democrats in joint caucus nominated F. M. Cockrell for United States Senator by accla-

The Illinois House holds 75 Republicans, 78 Democrats; the Senate, 22 Republicans and 29

The Colorodo Assembly has organized, with E. W. Ammons, Republican, Speaker. There are 33 Republicans and 32 Populists and Democrats in the House. The Senate consists of 15 Republicans, 11 Populists, 8 Democrats, and 1 Independent. The Senate is yet unorganized, days having been fooled away.

Hon. Francis B. Stockbridge was nominated

last week to succeed himself in the United States Senate, by a caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature. Ex-Gov. Luce Kalamazoo statesman, and the fight has been going on for nearly two years. Luce is a representative of the granger element, and his people," as compared with Stockbridge, a many times millionaire, who was termed a "plutocrat." Now, inasmuch as Luce was backed by a syndicate of millionaires, the Stockbridge men declared that calling their man by such a name was ill-timed. Both sides have been cry- tion, 7,482. ing "boodle" all the time. There was a very the encampment of 100,000 United States and | lively time at the caucus meeting. The nomi-State troops to be held at Chicago during the | nation speeches consumed hours. Finally, it World's Fair, which was referred to the Select | was decreed by a vote of 46 to 21 that Stock-The bill making saturday a half-holiday for | There has been some talk of a bolt from the banks and trust companies in the District of | caucus mandate, but it is believed that all the Republican legislators will be in line on Jan.

Matters are still in a very unsettled condition in Kansas. Mrs. Mary E. Loase has withdrawn. hoping by so doing she can prevent the election of a Democrat to the United States Schate, and desiring that a straight-out Populist be chosen. Mrs. Lease professes to hate the Democrats, and feels convinced, from the turn the Senatorial situation is taking, that the nomination of a fusion Democrat by the Democratic caucus is

exceedingly probable. The main theme, however, is the plan of the Populists. They declare that they will organize the House in spite of all opposition. So completely has this subject absorbed attention that discussion of Senatorial candidates and candidates for Speaker of the House have almost ceased. The Republicans, since the Supreme Court decisions on the contested cases were made, have a clear majority of the members elect, but this does not seem to disconcert the Populists. The Democrats hold the balance of power, but there is no way of foretelling from which party the next Senator will be chosen. Each side wants a straight-out party man. Of two evils the Republicans will choose what they consider the least, that is, they will throw all their votes solid for any straight Democrat who can beat a Populist. Very likely Perkins will get their nomination in caucus, but they will leave him if necessary to beat a

Third Party man. Representative John L. Mitchell, of Milwaukee, Wis., is lying dangerously ill at Chicago, with pneumonia. This may have a strong effect on the outcome of the Senatorial contest in Wisconsin, as Mr. Mitchell is a candidate for Madison to look after his chances. It is thought

to fulfill the views expressed in the Democratic platform, to agree with unanimity to his sugplatform, to agree with unanimity to his sug. | western portions of the State. Mr. Vilas comes from Madison, the Capital and his partner, Mr. Mr. Daniel objected to any time being set for | Knight, who lives next door, and who is also a

> Ex-Senator Camden and Senator Faulkner are fighting hard in West Virginia, for the successorship to the latter. Numbers of the legislators have given their word to both Camden and Faulkner, so that it is impossible to tell who has the better chance of election. There is a good deal of factional feeling renewed by the candidacy of Camden. Faulkner's election was the result of a compromise in 1887, and it was due to Faulkner's influence that the two factions were fully harmonized a few years ago. It was while the two factions were united that the victories of 1890 and 1892 were won. Last Spring Senator Faulkner announced that he would be a candidate for re-election. At about the same time, it is alleged, ex-Senator Camden, in a published interview, stated that he would not be a candidate. Faulkner's friends now accuse Camden of breach of faith.

The Republican members of the North Dakota Legislature last week passed their caucus decision to deprive the Lieutenant-Governor of all prerogatives but that of presiding over that body. This action gives the Republicans control of both branches. As far as the Senatorship is concerned, Senator Casey is a candidate to succeed himself, but is meeting with opposition from J. H. Worst, J. R. Smith, and R. T. Kingman. The Casey men are working hard for a caucus, and if they do not get it, the Democrats claim that Senator Kinter, Democrat, will get the election, since he has pledged to him three or four Republicans, if they be not bound by a

Dispatches from the State Capitals Monday night announced that the Presidential electors had assembled and formally cast their ballots for the candidates of the various parties which had elected them. The messengers chosen to carry the vote to Washington, so far as announced, are as follows: Florida, W. Naylor Thompson; Georgia, R.W. Grubb; New Jersey. Henry M. Harley; Alabama, W. M. Bird; Missouri, E. M. Harber; Michigan, Henry A. Haigh; South Carolina, T. Larry Gantt; Pennsylvania, Wm. Wood : Virginia, W. S. Copeland ; North Carolina, R. B. Glenn; Maryland, W. G. Purnell; Mississippi, B. G. Humphreys; and Louisiana, Thomas J. Kern.

The Supreme Court of Oregon has rendered a decision in the mandamus proceedings to compel the Secretary of State, in making the official canvass of the votes cast for Presidential Electors at the recent elections, to abstain from counting the votes cast in the Counties where the name of Pierce (Populist-Democrat Elector) appeared twice on the official ballot. The Court decided in favor of Pierce, which gives one Electoral vote to the Populists. The Court held that the printing of Pierce's name on the ballot more than once was contrary to the provisions of the statute, but that it was an error of the County Clerk. The error, the Congressman McCreary has strength, ability, | Court holds, does not deprive the voter who cast the ballot of his elective franchise, or the bers of the Legislature have received a letter | candidate for whom it was cast the benefit of

The most prominent Democratic candidate for the United States Senate from Wyoming, and really the only man of means out for the place, is George W. Baxter. He is a good campaigner, and looks like a winner. Chairman New, of the State Committee, and Judge Corn, of "Big Three," are also candidates. The Republicans have not yet given up. It is expected that Senator Warren will poll a heavy vote first, and then there will be an effort made to stampede Populists and Republicans to Col. De Forrest Richards.

A Government for Alaska.

Senator Platt, of Connecticut, introduced a bill last week to provide a temporary Government for the Territory of Alaska, which was referred to the Committee on Territories. Senator Platt remarked that the present Government of Alaska was very crude, inefficient, and abnormal. That there ought to be an improvement on that Government was undoubted. The bill which he introduced had been prepared at the Department of the Interior on consultation with the present Governor of Alaska. While it was in many respects a great improvement on the present law of the Government of Alaska, it had some features which he did not think he was in favor of

The bill provides for the appointment of a Governor, a Secretary, a resident District Judge. and seven Commissioners, with powers of County Judges, at an annual salary of \$2,000 each. Other minor officers are provided for, and the general laws of the State of Oregon are declared to be the law in the Territory of Alaska. The Territory is also declared to be a land district, and suitable provision for entries is made. Dealing in or manufacturing intoxicating liquors is prohibited, save for medicinal purposes by licensed druggists.

All persons, including Indians, born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to its jurisdiction, residing in Alaska at the time of the passage of this act, are declared to be citizens of the United States, and no person who cannot speak the English language in ordinary conversation shall be allowed to vote or Tenn., last week, to succeed himself. His electoral office. All male persons 21 years of age, except those disqualified, who shall have resided in the Territory three months prior to any duly authorized election, shall be entitled to vote. None but natives are allowed mation, thus starting him on his fourth term, to reside on the coast of Alaska north of Bering Straits, and within the Territory or north of the Arctic circle.

Work of the Pension Office.

During the week ending Dec. 31, 1892, 2,718 claims were received, of which those filed for service since March 4, 1861, under acts prior to that of Jan. 29, 1887, were 127 original invalid. 165 original widows, 0 bounty land, 201 navy, 187 accrued, and 597 applications for increase; filed under act Jan. 27, 1887, Mexican war, 7; under act June 27, 1890, 516 original invalid, 321 original widows; applications for increase under same act, 294; under act July 27, 1892, Indian wars, 21; under act Aug. 5, 1892, Army Nurses, 29; prior applications under former acts and under act June 27, 1890, 253. Number of claims received to date under act

was the chief contestant for the seat of the of June 27, 1890, 866,274. Claims disposed of to date under said act, 543,411. Number of rejected claims reopened, 87. The names and postoffice addresses of 1,831 constituents put him forward "as a man of the comrades were furnished for the use of claimants. There were 54,401 pieces of mail matter received; 28,587 letters and blanks sent out. Number of cases detailed to Special Examin-

ers, 3: reports and cases from Special Examiners, 0; cases on hand for special examina-Report of certificates issued: Original, 2,534; increase, 753; accrued, 184; total, 3.471.

Total number of claims pending, 770,425.

Religious Persecution in Russia. St. Petersburg dispatches confirm the report that the Czar has ordered the Ministry of the Interior to transfer to the Holy Synod the administration of all church affairs. This order is certain to result imputting further vexatious restrictions on noniorthodox religions, and will probably lead to religious persecution. It is feared that the chief sufferers will be the pare and publish a history of the treatment and Lutherans, who are mostly German or of German descent.

A Powerful Flesh Maker.

A process that kills the taste of cod-liver oil has done good service-but the process that both kills the taste and effects partial digestion has done much more.

Scott's Emulsion

stands alone in the field of fat-foods. It is easy of assimilation because partly digested before taken. Scott's Emulsion checks Consumption and all other wasting diseases. Prepared by Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York, Sold by druggists everywhere,

Official Report of the Proceedings of the Late National Convention.

The Convention met at the City Hall at 10 o'clock a. m., Sept. 21, 1892, and was opened by prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. J. S. Ferguson. The association was welcomed to the Capital by Mr. L. D. Wine, on behalf of the Citizens' Committee of the Encampment.

The President appointed as a Committee on Credentials; W. H. Chamberlin, of Massachusetts; W. H. Mattingly, of District of Columbia, George W. Grant, of Minnesota: J. M. Riker, of New Jersey, and J. F. Holliger, of Ohio. The Chair announced that, in accordance with

the Constitution, individual members of the National Association, but not members of local organizations, would be entitled to representation in the Convention at the ratio of one delegate to 10 members at large.
Pending the report of the Committee on Cre-

dentials, President Stephen M. Long submitted his report, which was, in part, as follows: "Many years have passed since the close of the war, and the Union ex-Prisoners of War have insisted that they were entitled to special recognition in view of their sufferings, and have urged that their bill of \$2 per day for the time they spent in the 'hell-holes of the South' was but a small part of what was due them; but year by year they have received nothing but promises, and while the officers and comrades of this Association have la-bored faithfully for the passage of the prisoners of war bill, yet, to this date, we have been unsuccessful in securing its final passage. "The bill adopted at our last session at Detroit

was presented to the Pension Committee of Con-

gress in April last, and able arguments were made by Capt. McKee and other members, and a written

statement of our case was also submitted; but, as

is well known, the present Congress has been

opposed to all pension legislation; and it can be readily seen how little prospect we had of the passage of our bill, when it is known that 73 members of this Congress have served in the rebel army, and as long as that proportion of our former enemies occupy the place of 'lawmakers,' it will be impossible to secure the passage of our bill. But as the years go by and the true history of the war is written, we believe that in the near future the justness of our claims will be recognized, and we shall yet receive from a grateful people the small pittar ce we claim as our right.
"Recent official publications have brought out the fact, not heretofore generally known, that the exchange of Union prisoners in 1864 was stopped on our side by high military authority, and our comrades left to suffer and die, as an exchange would restore to the rebel army men hearty and well, who would again enter the ranks and greatly help to build up the armies of the South. Hence military necessity required that the Union prisoners should be sacrificed and remain as prisoners to suffer and die, that the war might sooner end. This was done, and, while it was a great factor in hastening the conclusion of the war, how many of our comrades were thus sacrificed the records alone can tell. In the name of 47,000 of our comrades who lie buried around Southern prisons, and who so freely gave their lives for the justness of their cause, and who in the light of recent events were thus sacrificed for the safety of the living, we ask that the survivors should be recognized by a just people. In the language of a former President, 'Could our comrades who so willingly gave their lives to suffer for their country speak, with their pale lips, what must or would be the message

surviving comrades? "At our last Convention we adopted a protest against the holding of a so-called 'Blue and Gray' Reunion at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893. A copy of the same was forwarded to the President of the United States and to others interested, and a public sentiment created that has effectually disposed of the movement. "Your President the last year has corresponded

to a Government that has so long forgotten their

with many local Prisoners of War Associations and comrades individually, and is pleased to find that as the aims and objects of our Association become better known there is a general desire among those who suffered as prisoners to unite in organization with us, to strengthen the ties of fraternal fellowship and sympathy formed by companies in arms during the war of the Union among survivors of rebel military prisons, which is the object of this Association. "In closing my term of office as President I de-

sire to thank the comrades for the honor and trust committed to my hands one year ago, and to assure them I shall ever be ready to work for the interests of this Association in every possible way.' The report of Secretary and Treasurer L. P. Williams contained in part the following: "It no doubt should be a source of congratulation that our Association has shown a healthy condition during the past year, and though not materially increased in numbers, a few new local associations have been added to the list, and a general interest manifested in our cause. Although great effort was made, Congress failed utterly to recognize the claims of Union ex-prisoners to any legislation for their benefit, and yet by reason of legislation by the last Congress and the liberal action of the Pension Office, a considerable number of our prison comrades have had such relief during the past year as to greatly benefit them.

Whilst the justice of our cause has recently been more plainly shown than ever, Congress has done less toward recognizing that fact than at any previous session. Gen. Butler has made clear by the statement in his memoirs that though confined in prison pens prisoners of war were doing more to end the conflict than the same number in the field, at a cost to themselves of a greater percentage of death and suffering than that of hard-fought battles. This fact, though strongly urged upon the proper committee of Congress, was entirely ignored by any kind of report or any recommend-

"Owing to the certainty of not getting this relief, the financial condition of our association has not been satisfactory, and though our outgoes are light, and the receipts have barely been sufficient to meet expenses, no debts have been created, and we are therefore independent in that direction. Comrade David T. Davies, of Pennsylvania, offered the following resolution, which was agreed

Resolved, That hereafter the officers of the National Association of Union Ex-Prisoners of War furnish a printed report to each of the local associations, giving roster of officers, location of local associations, membership, report of all receipts and expenditures from all sources, and such other matters of information as may be of interest to the membership of our Association.' Comrade L. G. McKnight, of Massachusetts, sub-

mitted the following report in part from the Com-mittee on Publication of History of Treatment and Exchange appointed at the annual Convention in "The committee appointed at our last annual meeting to prepare and publish a history of the treatment and exchange of prisoners of war during the rebellion, together with a reply to Jefferson

Davis, beg leave to report: That we have prepared the manuscript for a brief and authentic history. The statements therein contained have been approved by your committee and by a number of intelligent exprisoners of war who have read it. Very soon after entering upon the work assigned us we realized that we had undertaken a

work of some magnitude, a work that involved much labor and expense. We thought it best, therefore, before attempting the publication, to refer the matter to the association at this meeting, and ask the co-operation and financial assistance of the Association to make the history what it should be and give to it the circulation it should 'The manuscript as now presented comprises a

brief compilation of the official correspondence and orders, both Federal and Confederate, in relation to the treatment and exchange of prisoners of war, with brief notes and comments. In order to lessen the cost of publication we have in many cases copied only extracts from official communications, and in various ways condensed the work as much as possible. In so doing we have left out much valuable material which, if inserted, would add to the interest and style of the work. This can and should be added, if necessary means can be obtained to publish it.

"Your committee, therefore, respectfully ask the Association to give the matter the time and consideration the importance of the subject demands. We owe it to ourselves, our children, and to the memory of more than 30,000 of our coin rades who lie buried in Southern prison graves, and to their children, that the memory of the pris-one s of war shall not perish from the earth." The report being before the Convention for debate, a long discussion was had.

Comrade J. S. Ferguson offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the report of the committee to pre-

exchange of prisoners of war during the rebellion,

with a reply to Jefferson Davis, be adopted; that

this Association appropriate \$300 to assist the committee to publish the same; that the Secretary of the Association be authorized and instructed to solicit and receive subscriptions, to be turned over to the committee, and that the members present contribute at once such an amount as they may be able to the Secretary of the committee. Comrade Wilson, of the Executive Committee, reported that they had thoroughly examined the accounts of the Secretary and Treasurer, and had found them to be correct, vouchers having been furnished for every item of expense. The report of the Secretary and Treasurer was thereupon approved.

Comrade A. H. Jones, of Pennsylvania, offered

the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committees on Pensions of the House of Representatives and Senate of the United States be requested to so frame the per diem bill, granting \$2 per day to ex-prisoners of war for each and every day of imprisonment, as to reduce the limit from 60 to 30 days. After discussion, and on motion of Comrade Cleary, of New York, the resolution was referred for action to Comrades Joseph P. Cleary, of New York; M. T. Anderson, of the District of Colum-bia; S. M. Riker, of New Jorsey; W. H. Powell, of Illinois, and C. G. Davis, of Massachusetts, as a

Committee on Pensions. Comrade E. P. Pitkin, of Colorado, offered a resolution of condolence with President Harrison, which was adopted. The Chair laid before the Association the following communication:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21, 1892.
"TO THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, UNION EX-PRISONERS OF WAR, WASHINGTON, D. C.
"The undersigned, wives and friends of several of your members, beg leave to present to you herewith the accompanying flag, as a slight token of respect and esteem for a body of men whose sacrifices and sufferings for the old flag entitle them to the love and respect of the Nation. Respectfully, "Mrs. S. M. Long, Mrs. S. M. Riker, Mrs. E. M. Clark, Mrs. W. H. Hall and others,"

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The flag, bearing the inscription, "Presented to the National Association Union Ex-Prisoners of War by Lady Friends, 1892." on motion, and after a suitable address by Comrade Powell, was received by a rising vote of thanks.

On motion of Comrade Ferguson the Chair was authorized to appoint a Committee of three to consider the subject, and report at the next annual meeting, on the advisability of adopting a button similar to the one worn by the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Chair appointed Comrades Ferguson, Wilson, of Ohio, and Williams, the Secretary of the Association.

On motion of Comrade McKnight the rules were suspended and the Secretary cast the ballot of the Association in favor of Indianapolis as the place for the annual meeting of the Association. The following were elected officers of the Association: President, Marion T. Anderson; Vice-President, C. G. Davis; Historian, O. R. McNary; Chaplain, J. S. Ferguson; Ex-Com., Ezra H. Ripple, of Pa.; R. F. Wilson, of Obio; W. H. Powell, of Illinois, and W. H. Chamberlin, of Massachusetts. Vice-Presidents for the States were selected as

follows: California, C. T. Hull: Colorado, Ed. P. Pitkin; Connecticut, Geo. H. Young; Delaware, Wm. Keily; District of Columbia, Joseph A. Sparks; Illinois, F. A. Cleveland; Iowa, J. S. Ferguson; Indiana, Isasc A. Mitchell; Kansas, H. W. Roby; Kentucky, Sam'l McKee; Maryland, Henry Knipp; Massachusetts, L. G. McKnight; Michigan, W. P. Warren; Minnesota, C. Smith; Missouri, J. B. Cotty; Nebraska, B. B. Andrews; Maine, Charles S. Morris: New Hampshire, J. Lane Fitts; New Jersey, W. T. Ackerson; New York, Walter Duff; Ohio, J. F. Holtiger; Pennsylvania, David T. Davies; Rhode Island, Gideon C. Spencer: West Virginia, R. S. Northeutt; Wisconsin, J. W. Harrington; Vermont, J. S. Drenan. The President elect announced the appointment of L. P. Williams, the present incumbent, Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year. Whereupon the Convention adjourned to meet in Indianapolis, Ind., on Wednesday, the week of the National Encampment, G.A.R., in that city.

Bishop Hare on Dakota Divorces. Bishop W. H. Hare, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of South Dakota, at Sioux Falls, has astounded his congregation and caused considerable commetion in the divorce colony by attacking the divorce laws of the State, the people who go there, and various interests intimately connected with the business.

"Any institution or practice carried on in a community which is sapping the moral life of that community," said he, "should be exposed and suppressed. The time has come in the history of our State when the divorce industry carried on here should receive such treatment. Our lax laws have become a National scandal. It is not so much the securing of a divorce which is so shocking, it is the consecutive polygamy which is practiced in marrying again so soon to a man or woman who had been courted while the suit for divorce from the former husband or wife was pending. It is the perjury committed by the applicants, who swear that they intend to make their home here, and no sooner get their decree than they leave town, ofttimes married to another who has been waiting. The only thing left here is a few dollars and a huge scandal."

Russia and France.

There has been a good deal of speculation as to the outcome of the Panama trouble in affecting the friendship between Russia and France. In an interview Gens. Komaroff and Tchernaieff expressed themselves as confident that the Panama affair would have no effect on the friendship Russia entertained for France. In speaking of the general European situation the Generals declared that a war with Germany would be the most popular of all wars.

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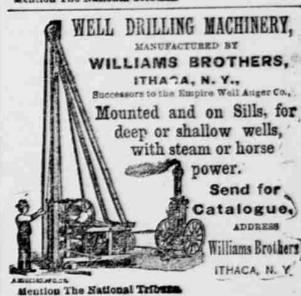
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